

### **AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend paragraphs 0003, 0007, 0009, 0015, 0016, 0018, 0021, 0026, 0034, and 0037 as follows:

**[0003]** Cross-country foot racing is part of special races known as "raid" and generally takes place on mountainous grounds terrain and over several days.

**[0007]** The drawback of a shoe of this type is that it is preferably not worn without socks. Even though the shoe indeed evacuates water, the sock has a tendency to remain soaked, causing and the foot is to be surrounded by dampness, ~~withers and becomes~~ resulting in the foot becoming tender and sore.

**[0009]** This object is achieved in the article of footwear according to the invention, which is of the type having an upper and a bottom assembly, in that the upper includes a liner that is assembled along first and second assembly seams, such as a first longitudinal assembly seam and a second vertical, or substantially vertical, assembly seam, both longitudinal and vertical seams being arranged on the lateral side of the article of footwear and being the only seams necessary for assembling the liner.

**[0015]** As shown more particularly in FIGS. 2 and 3, the upper 30 fundamentally includes a liner 40 made from a pattern in a single-piece and defines both a vamp 41 and a bottom or sole 42, as well as an opening 45 for the passage of the foot and for lacing, and an upper edge 46. FIG. 2 shows the opening 45 extends along an area of the article of footwear corresponding to the top of the foot.

**[0016]** As described below, the liner 40 is assembled by means of only two seams, such as stitched seams, namely a zigzagging vertical seam 43, or upwardly extending or substantially vertical seam, that flat joins the two ends 41c, 41b of the vamp, and a Stroebel longitudinal seam 44, or peripheral seam, that assembles the free edge 42a of the sole with the lower edge of the end 41c of the vamp.

**[0018]** The two seams 43, 44 are the only two seams for assembling the liner 40 itself, and they are located on the ~~inner~~ lateral side thereof. With reference to FIG. 3, in conjunction with FIG. 2, the periphery of the sole 42 of the liner 40 can be seen to include a first predetermined length that is made as one piece with the vamp 41, which length extends along the medial side of the article of footwear, whereby the seam 44 extends along the lateral side of the article of footwear and along a second predetermined length of the periphery of the sole 42.

**[0021]** A yoke 31 is assembled to the upper in the heel zone so as to form a gusset in which a heel stiffener 32 will be positioned. The yoke or gusset 31 is attached by its upper edge 31a to the upper edge 46 of the ~~upper~~ liner by a seam that is turned over in order not to create a seam within the liner. It is then attached as a lasting allowance by its lower edge 31c to the upper and to the bottom assembly 10.

**[0026]** The liner 40 is further covered at the front by an outer protective layer 33, ~~comprises~~ comprised in this case by a ~~fine-meshed~~ fine-mesh lattice material. The lattice of the protective layer 33 is preferably made of a nondeformable material, such as NYLON®. The protective layer 33 covers the liner 40 from its front end to the area of the vertical edges 31b of the gusset 31.

[0034] Nevertheless, seams 25a for assembly of the tongues 22 of the tightening quarters 21 to the liner 40, thereby rendering the liner 40 an integral part of the article of footwear and preventing withdrawal of the liner from the article of footwear, can be provided, for example, in the area of the heel strap 25.

[0037] Finally, the bottom assembly 10 includes an outer sole 11 defined as a function of the end-use of the shoe. For example, the outer sole 11 has can have crampons or studs adapted to the type of use and is more or less stiff depending upon the use desired. The outer sole 11 can be made in one or more parts.